

Other deals followed, similarly structured to avoid raising congressional uproar. Two other Berman clients, Carlyle Group and Citigroup, negotiated investments with sovereign-wealth funds—both marked by passive stakes and no board seats—and faced no resistance. Mr. Berman says he didn't lead strategizing in either deal.

Citigroup and Merrill Lynch, in their most recent round of capital-raising, included U.S. investors, including New Jersey's Division of Investment, giving politicians even more reason to support the deals. "The principality of New Jersey" is now buying stakes in Citigroup and Merrill Lynch, jokes Democratic Rep. Barney Frank of Massachusetts, who heads the House Financial Services Committee.

Other sovereign-wealth funds have turned to Washington experts for advice. Former New York Fed Chairman William McDonough, a vice chairman of Merrill Lynch, is also a member of the international board of advisers of Temasek Holdings Pte. Ltd. of Singapore. Temasek has stakes in Merrill Lynch as well as British banks Barclays PLC and Standard Chartered PLC. Former Senate Banking Committee Chairman Phil Gramm, now an adviser to Sen. McCain, is vice chairman of investment banking at UBS AG of Switzerland, which sold a stake to another Singapore government investment fund. He says he talks regularly with sovereign-wealth funds who seek his advice on dealing with Washington.

U.S. financial firms say the welcoming attitude of the U.S. Treasury has also helped. Essentially, the Treasury and other industrialized nations have subcontracted some of the most difficult questions concerning sovereign-wealth funds to the International Monetary Fund. In particular, the IMF is trying to persuade the funds to adopt voluntary codes to act for commercial, rather than political, reasons.

Presidential candidates have widely ignored sovereign-wealth funds' investments. Democrat Hillary Clinton, alone among top contenders for the White House, has addressed their downsides. "Globalization was supposed to mean declining state ownership," she said in an interview. "But these sovereign-wealth funds point in the opposite direction." She wants to go beyond the IMF efforts and look into a "regulatory framework" for the investments.

Banking Committee Chairman Christopher Dodd said on Wednesday that his committee would be "examining" sovereign-wealth-fund investments. So far, the only congressional hearing on the funds was held by Indiana Democratic Sen. Evan Bayh. "No one wants to rock the boat," Sen. Bayh says, because flagship financial institutions need the cash.

Still, he is skeptical of the sovereign money. "If you had unfettered U.S. government investments in markets, you'd have people throwing around words like socialism," says Sen. Bayh. "With foreign government investments, the silence is deafening on all sides."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□ 1930

HONORING HELEN GANNON GINGREY ON HER 90TH BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time this evening to address the House of Representatives regarding a very important person, someone who has meant so much to me throughout my life. My mother, Ms. Helen Gingrey, turns 90 years old February 8, 2008.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and Members of the House of Representatives will want to join me tonight in saying "Happy 90th birthday, Mom."

It's important in this day and age for children to grow up in a strong family environment like the one that my parents provided for me. And I would hope that throughout my tenure here representing the 11th Congressional District of Georgia that I'll always be aware of how my actions will affect the American families who are, after all, the backbone of this Nation.

My mother has had a great life, and she's been a blessing to both her community and to her family. She is the daughter of Irish and Scotch immigrants, John Gannon and Ellen Heron. She was born in New York City in 1918, where she grew up with her three sisters, Peggy, Mary and Catherine, and brother, Dan. Raised in Manhattan, she met and, after a 10-month courtship, she married my dad when she was 20 years old.

James Franklin Gingrey was a native of Aiken County, South Carolina. He and his two brothers and a sister, struggled in childhood after their mother died in childbirth at age 25. Dad came to New York at age 16 and near poverty with little means of support. God did not bless him with material things, but allowed him, by pure chance, to meet the love of his life, Helen Cecelia Gannon, my mom. Jimmy and Helen became husband and wife in 1938, and they remained together for 44 years until his death.

After Dad finished high school in the New York City Night program, my parents, with a 1-year-old son, William, Bill, my brother, moved back to South Carolina and settled in Edgefield. Soon the family unit grew to five, as my brother James and I were born in nearby Augusta, Georgia.

My dad left this world 28 years ago having worked side by side with my mom in a number of labor-intensive small businesses. These included, Mr. Speaker, a used car lot, a curb service drive-in restaurant, a package shop, and finally a "Mom and Pop" motel. They never had a chance to attend college, but by the sweat of their brow, they gave that opportunity to their three sons. To my knowledge, there were no welfare checks, food stamps or Medicaid program to lighten their load.

Mr. Speaker, as I honor my mother today, I want to thank her for a loving parenthood and for instilling in my brothers and me the principles of hard work, good education, personal responsibility, respect for the diversity of

others, love of family, love of country but, most important, love of God. These are not only excellent principles for rearing children, Mr. Speaker, but also a good recipe for the initiatives we continue to work on here in the 110th Congress.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to use the examples of Helen Cecelia Gannon Gingrey and all wonderful mothers like her to set an agenda that emphasizes and supports our Nation's greatest treasure, the American family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2007 AND 2008 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2008 THROUGH FY 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 and for the 5-year period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and sections 204, 206, and 207 of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by S. Con. Res. 21. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels.

The second table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2008 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The third table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under S. Con. Res. 21 for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 and fiscal years 2008 through 2012. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure.

The fourth table gives the current level for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 206 of S. Con. Res. 21. This list is needed to enforce section 206 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that: (i) are not identified in the statement of managers; or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2008 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21

[Reflecting action completed as of January 23, 2008—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	2007	2008 ²	2008–2012
Appropriate Level:			
Budget authority	2,250,680	2,354,721	1
Outlays	2,263,759	2,358,831	1

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008 COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) suballocations as of Jan. 23, 2008 (H. Rpt. 110–236)		Current level reflecting action completed as of Jan. 23, 2008		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	18,817	20,027	18,093	19,528	–724	–499
Commerce, Justice, Science	53,551	55,318	51,803	53,441	–1,748	–1,877
Defense	459,332	475,980	459,332	475,164	0	–816
Energy and Water Development	31,603	32,774	30,888	32,340	–715	–434
Financial Services and General Government	21,434	21,665	20,599	20,903	–835	–762
Homeland Security	36,262	38,247	34,852	38,028	–1,410	–219
Interior, Environment	27,598	28,513	26,555	28,052	–1,043	–461
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	151,748	148,174	144,841	146,292	–6,907	–1,882
Legislative Branch	4,024	4,042	3,970	4,008	–54	–34
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	64,745	54,832	60,213	52,232	–4,532	–2,600
State, Foreign Operations	34,243	33,351	32,800	32,841	–1,443	–510
Transportation, HUD	50,738	114,528	48,821	114,270	–1,917	–258
Unassigned (full committee allowance)	0	1,646	0	0	0	–1,646
Subtotal (Appropriations allocations)	954,095	1,029,097	932,767	1,017,099	–21,328	–11,998
Reduction for non-inclusion of program integrity initiatives (sec 207(d) of S. Con. Res. 21)	–1,042	–699	0	0	1,042	699
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	953,053	1,028,398	932,767	1,017,099	–20,286	–11,299

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JANUARY 23, 2008

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2007		2008		2008–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Services: ¹						
Allocation	0	0	–56	–81	–139	–427
Current Level	0	0	–6	–31	271	–17
Difference	0	0	50	50	410	410
Education and Labor:						
Allocation	–4,877	–4,886	–288	–977	5,042	4,175
Current Level	–4,877	–4,886	–288	–977	5,042	4,175
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy and Commerce:						
Allocation	–1	–1	1,571	1,567	2,285	2,272
Current Level	–1	–1	1,568	1,562	2,205	2,187
Difference	0	0	–3	–5	–80	–85
Financial Services:						
Allocation	0	0	200	200	3,100	3,100
Current Level	0	0	200	200	3,100	3,100
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	–425	0	–500
Difference	0	0	0	–425	0	–500
House Administration:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Resources:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oversight and Government Reform:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2008 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—Continued

[Reflecting action completed as of January 23, 2008—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	2007	2008 ²	2008–2012
Revenues	1,900,340	2,016,859	11,141,734
Current Level:			
Budget authority	2,250,680	2,333,106	1
Outlays	2,263,759	2,346,261	1
Revenues	1,904,516	2,000,661	11,267,618
Current Level over (+)/under			
(–) Appropriate Level:			
Budget authority	0	–21,615	1
Outlays	0	–12,570	1
Revenues	4,176	–16,198	125,884

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2009 through 2012 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

² Current aggregates do not include spending covered by section 207(d)(1)(E) (overseas deployments and related activities). The section has not been triggered to date in Appropriations action.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2008 in excess of

\$21,615 million (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2008 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 21.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2008 in excess of \$12,570 million (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2008 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 21.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures resulting in any revenue reduction for FY 2008 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2008 revenue to fall further below the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 21.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012 in excess of \$125,884 million (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by S. Con. Res. 21.

**DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES REFLECTING ACTION
COMPLETED AS OF JANUARY 23, 2008—Continued**

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2007		2008		2008–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Current Level	0	0	–2	–2	–14	–14
Difference	0	0	–2	–2	–14	–14
Science and Technology:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	0	0	128	0	1,567	0
Current Level	0	0	2	–10	36	–63
Difference	0	0	–126	–10	–1,531	–63
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	–10	–10
Difference	0	0	0	0	–10	–10
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	0	0	2,830	4,029	–1,814	–1,814
Current Level	0	0	2,843	4,042	–1,778	–1,778
Difference	0	0	13	13	36	36

¹ Both current level and allocation reflect pending National Defense Authorization Bill.

**FY2009 AND 2010 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER
SECTION 206 OF S. CON. RES. 21**
[Budget authority in millions of dollars]

	2009	2010
Appropriate Level	25,558	25,558
Enacted advances:		
Accounts Identified for Advances:		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting ...	400	420
Employment and Training Administration	2463	0
Education for the Disadvantaged	7935	0
School Improvement	1435	0
Children and Family Services (Head Start)	1389	0
Special Education	6856	0
Vocational and Adult Education	791	0
Payment to Postal Service	89	0
Section 8 Renewals	4158	0
Other Advances:		
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee	42	0

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, January 29, 2008.

Hon. JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on

the fiscal year 2008 budget and is current through January 23, 2008. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, as approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Pursuant to section 204(b) of S. Con. Res. 21, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 1 of the report).

Since my last letter to you, dated October 24, 2007, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2008: Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-114); Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-116); Fair Treatment for Experienced Pilots Act (Public Law 110-135); United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agree-

ment Implementation Act (Public Law 110-138); Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140); Mortgage Forgiveness Debt Relief Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-142); A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research (Public Law 110-150); Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-160); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161); Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-166); Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-173); and OPEN Government Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-175).

In addition, the Congress has cleared the National Defense Authorization Act—for Fiscal Year 2008 (H.R. 4986) for the President's signature,

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. SUNSHINE
(For Peter R. Orszag, Director).

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2008 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JANUARY 23, 2008

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,050,796
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,450,532	1,390,611	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	419,269	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–575,635	–575,635	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	874,897	1,234,245	2,050,796
Enacted this Congress:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
An act to extend the authorities of the Andean Trade Preference Act until February 29, 2008 (P.L. 110-42)	0	0	–41
A bill to provide for the extension of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) and the Abstinence Education Program through the end of fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes (P.L. 110-48)	96	99	0
A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes (P.L. 110-52)	0	0	–2
Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53)	0	–425	0
College Cost Reduction and Access Act (P.L. 110-84)	–326	–992	0
Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-85)	–3	–3	0
An act to extend the trade adjustment assistance program under the Trade Act of 1974 for 3 months (P.L. 110-89)	9	9	0
TMA, Abstinence Education, and QI Programs Extension Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-90)	815	804	0
Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-114)	–1	–1	0
Fair Treatment for Experienced Pilots Act (P.L. 110-135)	0	–9	0
United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 110-138)	4	4	–20
Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-140)	66	64	1,016
Mortgage Forgiveness Debt Relief Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-142)	0	0	–162
A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research (P.L. 110-150)	0	–2	0
Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-160)	200	200	0
Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-166)	0	0	–50,593
Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-173)	3,465	4,644	0
OPEN Government Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-175)	–2	–2	0
Total, authorization legislation enacted in this Congress	4,323	4,390	–49,802
Appropriation Acts:			
U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28) ¹	1	42	–335
Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-116) ¹	459,550	311,596	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161) ¹	1,041,512	831,744	0
Total, appropriation acts enacted in this Congress:	1,501,063	1,143,382	–335

FISCAL YEAR 2008 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JANUARY 23, 2008—Continued

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Pased, pending signature:			
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (H.R. 4986)	— 6	— 31	2
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	— 47,171	— 35,725	0
Total Current Level ^{1,2}	2,333,106	2,346,261	2,000,661
Total Budget Resolution ³	2,500,489	2,474,575	2,016,859
Adjustment to the budget resolution for emergency requirements ⁴	— 606	— 49,900	n.a.
Adjustment to the budget resolution pursuant to section 207(d)(1)(E) ⁵	— 145,162	— 65,754	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,354,721	2,358,831	2,016,859
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	21,615	12,570	16,198
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2008–2012:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	11,267,618
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	11,141,734
Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	11,141,734
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	125,884
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

¹ Pursuant to section 204(b) of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. The amounts so designated for fiscal year 2008, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110–28)	605	48,639	n.a.
An act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2008, and for other purposes (P.L. 110–92)	5,200	1,024	n.a.
Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110–116)	11,630	1,047	n.a.
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110–116B)	6,400	1,369	n.a.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110–161)	81,125	40,568	n.a.
Total, enacted emergency requirements	104,960	92,647	n.a.

² For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level excludes these items.

³ Periodically, the House Committee on the Budget revises the totals in S. Con. Res. 21, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Budget Resolution	2,496,028	2,469,636	2,015,858
Revisions:			
To reflect the difference between the assumed and actual nonemergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2007 (section 207(f))	1	1	— 17
For extension of the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program (section 320(c))	96	99	0
For the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (section 306(b))	— 176	— 842	0
Extension of the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program (section 320(c)) (updated to reflect final scoring)	815	804	0
For the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (section 302)	— 6	— 31	2
For the Energy Independence & Security Act of 2007 (section 308(b)(1))	66	64	1,016
For the Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision & Extension Act of 2007 (section 310)	200	200	0
For changes in the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 (sections 301, 304(a), 320(a)(c))	3,465	4,644	0
Revised Budget Resolution	2,500,489	2,474,575	2,016,859

⁴ S. Con. Res. 21 assumed \$606 million in budget authority and \$49,900 million in outlays from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in P.L. 110–28 (see footnote 1 above), budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution also have been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

⁵ Section 207(d)(1)(E) of S. Con. Res. 21 assumed \$145,162 million in budget authority and \$65,754 million in outlays for overseas deployment and related activities. Because action to date has not triggered this provision, the House Committee on the Budget has directed that these amounts be excluded from the budget resolution aggregates in the current level report.

HONORING THE AUGUSTA METRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and pay tribute to a non-profit community organization in my 10th Congressional District of Georgia.

The Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce is celebrating more than 100 years of dedicated service to Augusta, Georgia's economic development. Founded in 1905, the chamber has grown to include more than 1,100 members. The chamber and its members provide citizens with a strong business environment that increases employment, retail trade and commerce, and industrial growth in Augusta.

The Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce has worked to promote a prosperous future for all Augustans through legislative efforts and through networking programs, such as Women in Business, Leadership Augusta, and the Chamber Business Academy. The chamber promotes healthy and productive workforces through its nationally-recognized Drugs Don't Work program.

The Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce is also committed to being a good neighbor, with committees designated to serve as liaisons between businesses and local educators

and military communities. Furthermore, the chamber promotes business while working carefully to protect Augusta's natural environment. The chamber works with State and Federal agencies to minimize the impact economic development has on the environment.

Such a diligent organization is to be commended for its efforts. The Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce is an investment in the present and future well-being of the Augusta community. As it celebrates a centennial milestone, may this chamber of commerce continue steadfast in its work to ensure Augusta's continued competitiveness in our domestic and global economies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ ASSESSMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, as we begin to talk about our national security and our troops and the surge and the success of that and why our troops choose to defend this great Nation, I want to stop and just join Mr. GINGREY in congratulating his mother on her 90th birthday. Certainly, Helen Cecelia Gingrey sounds like the type of woman that truly takes a leadership role, first of all, in her family and role models that leadership and how to carry that out in how to encourage children to dream big dreams and have great adventures in their life and to desire that.

That is something you learn at a mother's knee. That is something you see role modeled by parents, and Mr. Speaker, that is something that we need to keep in mind as we are here on the floor of the House in this body, as we make decisions about how our Nation moves forward in this 21st century.